As Dr Duncan sen. has been informed that some observations which he made in his Lecture on the Pathology of Respiration, on the 31st of March 1824, have been incorrectly reported by some of his hearers, he has judged it advisable to put them in print, in the words in which they were actually delivered.

## Beginning of the Lecture.

## GENTLEMEN,

"In treating of the pathology of Respiration, I have already given some view of the morbid conditions to which that function is subjected. I come next to speak of the causes by which these morbid states are produced, and of the remedies by which they are to be combated.

In the Institutiones Pathologia of Dr GAUBIUS, a work I have often recommended to your attention, you will find a very full enumeration of the causes of difficult Respiration; but they are not arranged in an order which serves to point out the general principles upon which they operate. These causes, however, have been judiciously arranged by my eminent predecessor in this Chair Dr Cullen, who has thrown them into the form of a table. From his table, the view which I now propose to give, is almost entirely taken.

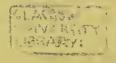
" In the arrangement, which you will find printed in my Heads of Lectures, I have, indeed, made some few inconsiderable alterations from Dr Cullen's plan. In these, my sole object has been to render that view somewhat more simple; perhaps, however, at the expence of rendering it less complete. But to compensate this, I have also reprinted, in my Heads of Lectures, at full length, the tabular view of the causes of difficult Respiration, given by Dr Cullen to his Students in 1768; and I hope you will bestow upon it an attentive consideration in private. But in the remarks

The Hq, I shall follow the arrangement which, in pharter da Lectures, I have subjoined to that of Dr

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## Conclusion of the Lecture.

"I have thus endeavoured, Gentlemen, to give a general view of the principal diseased states which occur in the vital function of Respiration, to enumerate the causes chiefly affecting a function so essential to life, and to point out the general principles upon which these affections may be most successfully combated. I would fain hope, that the view I have given may serve to communicate to you some knowledge of the pathology of this function, a proper acquaintance with which is unquestionably of great importance in the practice of medicine. For, in determining the proper remedies to be employed in combating some of the most dangerous diseases to which the human species are subjected, every rational Physician must be much directed by the Respiration as well as the Circulation,—by the breathing as well as the pulse. And he who has ventured to assert in print, that, from the Lectures on the Institutions of Medicine, given at the University of Edinburgh, a Student can derive no knowledge which may enable him to cure diseases, has proclaimed himself to be, either an ignorant empiric, or an arrogant impostor."





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